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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon. Present:—
His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G.).
H.E. the General Officer in Command of the Troops (Major-General Sir JOHN FOWLER, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.).
Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP, K.C., C.B.E. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIFAX, D.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).
Hon. Mr. E. A. IRVING (Director of Education).
Hon. Mr. D. W. TRATMAN (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. T. L. PERKINS (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.
Hon. Mr. A. O. LANG.
Hon. Mr. CHOW SHOU-SUN.
Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWE.
Hon. Mr. H. W. BIRCH.
Hon. Mr. NG HON TSE.
Mr. A. DYER BALL (Clerk of Council).

PRESENTATION OF A MILITARY CROSS.

Before the business on the Agenda was proceeded with, H.E. the OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT presented to Mr. Donald C. Logan (late Captain in the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment) the Military Cross.

His EXCELLENCY said: I have been asked by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to present the Military Cross to Captain Donald Clements Logan, late of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. The award of this decoration was notified in the London Gazette of March 12th, 1917, with a description of the services in respect of which the decoration was given: "For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty during a raid on the enemy's trenches. He led his party to its objective with skill and intelligence, inflicting severe loss on the enemy and capturing six prisoners."

After pinning the medal on to the lapel of Captain Logan's coat, His EXCELLENCY said: "It gives me great pleasure to make this presentation to you, and I congratulate you most heartily on having won this mark of His Majesty's favour by your gallantry."

Members of Council stood in their places while the presentation was being made.

Mr. Logan's parents and brother and sister attended to witness the presentation.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were approved and signed by the President.

THE PEAK HOSPITAL.

APPRECIATION OF MR. JOSEPH'S GENEROUS GIFT.

His EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT said: Since our last meeting, as hon. members are aware, Mr. J. E. Joseph has bought the property known as the Peak Hospital and by an act of great generosity made it over to the Government to use as a Nursing Home for such period as we wish. By doing this Mr. Joseph relieved a very difficult situation, as the present owners of the Hospital had determined to close it by the end of this month. If that had occurred the hospital accommodation of the Colony would have been very short; in fact, we would, no doubt, have had a very difficult time in providing for patients. The Government have accepted Mr. Joseph's generous gift and have appointed a committee, which is now at work making arrangements for carrying on the hospital from the 1st of October. The Government have taken over the responsibility of seeing that the property is put in thoroughly good order, and when the Nursing Home which is to be erected as part of the War Memorial of this Colony is ready it is proposed to hand back this property to Mr. Joseph to deal with as he wishes. I am sure that hon. members will wish the Clerk to record on the minutes the appreciation which we, as representatives of the community in this Colony, feel towards Mr. Joseph for his most philanthropic action in this matter.

The Hon. Mr. E. D. V. PARR: Sir, this Council will cordially support what you have said in moving this vote of thanks to Mr. Joseph for his generous gift to the community. The circumstances of the proposed sale of the Peak Hospital to the community, which has been going on during the last two years, have been recorded in the public Press, so it is not necessary to say anything more on the subject here. It would have been possible to make temporary arrangements, in my opinion, if the Peak Hospital had been sold as any thing other than a hospital, but these arrangements could not have been as good as the hospital itself, and Mr. Joseph, by stepping into the breach and making this generous gift to the community, will earn the thanks of everybody.

The Council signified in the usual manner its wish to have its appreciation of Mr. Joseph's gift recorded in the minutes.

FINANCE.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table Financial Minutes Nos. 81 to 82 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 9), and moved that it be adopted by the Council.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and the motion was agreed to.

PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Governor laid upon the table the following papers:—Report of the Director of Public Works; the Sanitary Report, and Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, for the year 1921. Also an Order made by the Officer Administering the Council under section 7 of the Pilots Ordinance 1904, made August 24th, 1922; and "Additional conditions of Eating House" and Chinese Restaurant Licences under sections 24 (2) and 33 (5) of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance.

These decisions by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government in Council have already been published in the Government Gazette.

A TEMPORARY PUBLIC LATRINE IN KOWLOON.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the following resolution:—

"Whereas application has been duly made by the Sanitary Board to the Governor under section 167 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, for the erection of a temporary Public Latrine on the area immediately to the south of Kowloon Island Lot No. 1118, Kowloon City Road:

"And whereas such application having been duly approved by the Governor and a notification of the intention to erect a temporary Public Latrine at such site having been duly published in three successive numbers of the Gazette, certain owners and occupiers of property in the vicinity have objected to such erection:

"And whereas such objections have duly considered:

"It is hereby resolved by this Council that the above mentioned site and the erection thereof of a temporary Public Latrine be and the same are hereby approved."

In moving the resolution, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said: We have taken great pains to arrange the site of this latrine. The position has been chosen, in so far as possible, away from buildings, and from prospective buildings, and it is not on any of the projected main roads of the locality.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded the motion which was agreed to.

DANGEROUS GOODS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873." He said: This Bill is necessary, Sir, in order to make it possible to make certain alterations in the rules relating to the storage and possession of inflammable liquids. These rules have been drafted in consultation with the principal companies concerned in the storage of such liquids and they are partly based on those applied by the Petroleum Department of H.M. Government. The necessary power to make regulations is given in the new clause which clause 2 of the Bill proposes to insert in the principal Ordinance. The other amendments made by the Bill are consequential with one exception. Section 13 of the principal Ordinance provides that offences under section 13 of the Ordinance can only be dealt with by two Magistrates sitting together. The section in question deals with two offences,—one is the carriage of dangerous goods and requires that dangerous goods must not be moved unless the package contains in English and Chinese the word "dangerous." The other offence dealt with in section 13 is the offence of delivering dangerous goods to a warehouse keeper without giving him notice of the nature of the contents of the packages. Offences of that nature are dealt with in England by small fines varying from a maximum of £5 to £20. Our section 13, for some curious reason, makes the maximum £2,000 or two years' imprisonment. It is under consideration to reduce that maximum because the offences do not seem to be very serious. Clause 6 of the Bill proposes to give jurisdiction under that section to one Magistrate, because there are many more serious offences which, at present, are dealt with by one Magistrate alone. It is under consideration to insert a further clause in the Bill to increase the maximum penalty under section 13 of the principal Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the resolution, which was carried and the Bill was read a first time accordingly.

THE LAW RELATING TO EVIDENCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to evidence and to the administration of oaths." He said: This Bill, Sir, deals with various miscellaneous points and I propose to deal, shortly, with each clause in detail. Clause 2 deals with section 20 of the Evidence Ordinance of 1880. That section provides for the reading at the trial at the Sessions of depositions taken at the Magistrate where the witness, for various reasons, cannot be produced by the Crown at the trial. Obviously there must be such a power as otherwise witnesses for the Crown might be kept out of the way by the other side. It is also desirable because witnesses sometimes disappear for other reasons or die. It has been found in practice that the present section 20 is not quite strong enough to cover all possible cases and this clause 2 proposes to strengthen it by providing that the depositions taken at the Magistrate may be read at the trial if the witness cannot be found, at his last known place of residence in the Colony. Of course, every effort is made to find the witness and to produce him if possible.

Clause 3 of the Bill deals with section 32 of the Evidence Ordinance, 1880. That section deals with what we call dying depositions. Where a prospective witness is dangerously ill it is the practice to take his deposition, generally at the Hospital, so that his evidence may be perpetuated in case of his death. The common use of this class of evidence is, of course, in cases of manslaughter and murder. A witness is seriously injured, he is taken to the Hospital, a Magistrate is sent for as quickly as possible and his evidence is taken. If he subsequently dies before the accused can be brought to trial his evidence may be read on proof of his death and on proof that certain requirements of the section have been complied with. It is also possible to read the evidence if the witness is so ill that he is unable to travel to the Court. The requirements of section 32 are rather technical on certain points, and these dying depositions are frequently rejected here and in England on technical grounds. The Courts are naturally very jealous of admitting the evidence unless it complies fully with the requirements of the Statute. Two of the requirements of the section deal with points that are rather technical; for example, one deals with the "caption" which must appear on the depositions. The "caption" is the statement of the circumstances under which the deposition is taken and shows the authority for taking it. Cases have occurred where a deposition otherwise perfectly in order has been rejected because of some technical error in the caption. The section also requires certain notice to be given to the accused, and cases have occurred where the deposition has been rejected although no substantial wrong or injustice has been done to the prisoner merely because certain requirements as to notice were not properly complied with. Clause 4 of the Bill, under paragraph (g) proposes to add this provision to the original section:

"No such statement shall be rejected on the ground of any failure to comply with any of the provisions of sub-section (1) with regard to the notice or the caption unless the court is of opinion that the person accused was substantially prejudiced by such failure."

Of course, it is for the Court to say whether the failure to comply with the section was one which causes prejudice to the prisoner or not.

Clauses 4 to 8 deal with the form of oath and affirmation. Clause 4 is a copy of two sections in the English "Oaths Act" of 1909 and our Oaths Ordinance of 1910, except that, in our Oaths Ordinance, the witness is not required to repeat the words of the oath himself, the Court is not the practice here with regard to declarations by persons who are not either Christians or Jews. It is thought that requiring the witness to repeat the words of the oath himself is more likely to impress him with the importance and solemnity of the oath, and in any case, in making this alteration we are going back to the English practice.

Clause 6 merely provides for the use of the Scottish form of oath when the witness wishes to be sworn in that way. It is merely a repetition of an existing section. Clause 6 is new in our Statute; it is a copy of a section in the English Oaths Act of 1889 which provides that where an oath has been administered duly, and taken, the fact that the person to whom it was administered has no religious belief does not affect the validity of the oath. It is obvious that if a person takes an oath without raising any objection, neither he nor anyone else can be heard to say that the oath is of no effect because the witness had no religious belief.

Clause 7 is more complicated, but I do not think I need go into detail because it is fully explained in "The Objects and Reasons." Putting it shortly the clause is intended to simplify the law on the subject of affirmations and make it approximate to the English law on the subject. Clause 8 is practically a copy of an existing section.

Clause 9 is certainly an innovation. It is an attempt to deal with the difficulty which sometimes occurs here but one which, I suppose, seldom or never occurs in England. Medical Officers in the Government service, of course, frequently go on leave, and when they leave the service, finally, they often go to places for distant from the Colony and it is impossible to get them back to give evidence. The section provides that in any prosecution for murder or manslaughter any medical officer which purport to relate to the deceased will be admissible in evidence, on proof of his handwriting and proof of his death or absence from the Colony. In a recent murder trial before the Supreme Court, medical evidence which we would have liked to call would have been given by a doctor not now in the Colony and he could not possibly get back to give the evidence. We got over the difficulty, because it so happened that the police officer in charge of the case had remained for the post-mortem examination and had taken a keen interest in it, and was able to describe exactly what the results of the post-mortem were. We might not always be in so favourable a position and we think it safer to provide that where the doctor cannot be called, because of his death or absence from the Colony, his record of the post-mortem examination shall be admissible in evidence. Of course, the question of the weight of that evidence is another matter. I might say that it does not seem to be a very important change to make, as these records evidence, because, after a trial takes place after a considerable lapse of time the medical officer obviously cannot remember the details without refreshing his memory and what he does is to go to his record, read it and give his evidence after refreshing his memory in that way. The longer the time that elapses the more the evidence really rests on the note or record rather than on the officer's own recollection.

Clause 10, is, I think, though the point is not quite clear—practically declaratory of the existing law. At all events it clears up certain doubts; it provides that any observations made by the accused in the course of the hearing at the Magistrate and any evidence given by him must be taken down by the Magistrate and proved at the trial by the production of the depositions. There is a certain amount of doubt as to how the remarks made by the prisoner in the course of a trial should be proved, and though our Magistrates Ordinance provides for the admissibility of the depositions to prove the prisoner's formal statement at the end of the case, it makes no provision for the proof of his evidence on oath or of any statements made by him in the course of the hearing. This clause provides that such statements and his evidence may be proved on the production of the depositions at the trial. Of course, the only other way would be to call witnesses; and the recollection of the witnesses is much less likely to be correct than a note taken in writing by the Magistrate at the time. I beg to move the first reading.

THE PERJURY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled "An Ordinance to consolidate and simplify the law relating to perjury and kindred offences." He said: This Bill is based on the English Perjury Act of 1911. That Act was the first instalment of Lord Lonsdale's scheme for the codification of the English criminal law. It has been received with great favour in England and I may point out that it is a true code because it gives the rules both of Statute and Common Law and in that respect resembles the Bills of Exchange Act and the Sale of Goods Act and differs from mere consolidating statutes, like the Merchant Shipping Act and the Public Health Act which merely collect the Statute law on the subject. The Bill was drafted by Mr. Crails, the Editor of Hardcastle's, "Statute Laws," Archbold's "Criminal Pleading," and Russell's "Criminal Law"; he was assisted by a strong body of experts. The English Act comprises the whole of the Common and Statute Law on the subject and codifies 200 Statutes in 15 substantive and four formal sections. It is rather a wonderful example of codification. It repeals Statutes going as far back as the reigns of Elizabeth and Henry VIII. The simplification effected by this codification is illustrated by the fact that Archbold's "Criminal Pleadings" for example—used to contain 36 pages in the old edition on the subject, but the last edition, issued since the English Act was passed has only 17 pages. The Act gets rid of a great many conflicting decisions on various points and simplifies the law on many others. The variations in this Act from the English Bill are very slight, simply because of local conditions, currency and so on.

There is one section, clause 10, which does not appear in the English Act, but that is merely a copy of the existing section in our Evidence Ordinance. It provides that where a witness wilfully makes two contradictory statements he can be charged with perjury without the Crown having to prove the falsity of either of the statements. One other point in which the Bill differs from the English Act is that it omits certain provisions which have an extra-territorial effect. Parliament can legislate extra-territorially but we cannot. Otherwise the Bill is practically a copy of the English Act.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion, which was carried and the Bill was read a first time accordingly.

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to regulate the employment of children in certain industries. He said: This Bill has been drafted to carry out the recommendations of the Commission on the industrial employment of children, appointed by His Excellency the Governor on the 24th March, 1921, and which reported on the 23rd October, 1921. It is also intended to carry out, as far as possible, having regard to local conditions, the spirit of the provisions of the Draft Convention which was adopted at Washington on the 28th November, 1919, by the International Labour Conference, which relates to the admission of children to industrial employment. The practical detailed provisions appear in the regulations, printed in the schedule of the Bill. It is not suggested that these regulations are a final settlement of the problem; they are tentative and many, of course, require alteration as time goes on and as we obtain more experience. It is obvious, I think, that we must attack a problem of this kind very carefully and slowly, because too much interference with the existing system of child labour in the Colony would cause great hardship to the poorer classes and probably to the children themselves.

Regulations 1 and 2 provide that no child—that is any person under 15 years of age—is to be employed in any dangerous trade, and the dangerous trades specified in this regulation are boiler chipping, manufacture of fireworks and glass making. It will be noticed that it is not only trades that are dangerous that are aimed at, but also trades injurious to health. Regulation 3 provides that no child under 10 is to be employed in a factory. A factory is defined in clause 2 in terms taken from the English Statute on the subject. Regulation 4 is an attempt to deal with the employment of children in casual labour. The Commission recommended that no child under 13 (Chinese reckoning) should be employed in any form of casual labour. That was not found possible to carry out because it is extremely difficult to define what casual labour is, and we thought we would make a beginning by providing that no child under 12 (English reckoning) should be employed in carrying coal, building material or debris.

Regulation 5 provides that, at every factory where children are employed, the owners must keep a record of the children employed, showing age, hours of work and so on. Regulations 6 to 10 deal with hours of labour. No child is to be allowed to work in any industrial undertaking more than nine hours in any period of 24 hours. An industrial undertaking is defined in clause 2, in terms based on the definition in an English Act relating to the employment of children and young persons. No child is to be allowed to work more than five hours continuously in any industrial undertaking, and there must be a certain interval of relaxation after each spell of work. No child employed in an industrial undertaking is to work for more than six days continuously; there must be one day's rest in seven; and no child must be employed in any industrial undertaking between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Regulation 2 is an attempt to deal with the very difficult and vexed problem of the carrying of weights by children. It is also attacked, of course, by Regulation 4, which provides that no child under 12 is to carry coal, or building material or debris. Regulation 2 provides that no child whatever—that is any person under 12—is to carry, in any case, more than 40 lbs. in weight, and no child is to carry a weight unreasonably heavy having regard to the child's age and physical development. In case any members of Council may wish to compare this Bill with the recommendations of the Commission I may mention that the Commission report gives the ages in Chinese reckoning and the Bill, of course, states it in English reckoning. We have converted the ages from Chinese to English reckoning by deducting one year in each case. It is intended that a Protector of Juvenile Labour appointed under this Ordinance, or some officer in his Department, and Clause 7 provides that no prosecution under the Ordinance shall be commenced without the consent of the Protector. The commencement of the Ordinance is not yet decided upon, so a blank appears in Clause 8.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded the motion was carried and the Bill was read a first time accordingly.

MASONIC ORDINANCE.

The Hon. Mr. A. R. LOWN moved the first reading of a Bill intituled an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the incorporation of the "Zetland Hall Trustees." He said: The present private Bill repeals Ordinance No. 4 of 1915, vests the Zetland Hall property in representatives of Zetland Lodge only, and at their request. This mode of incorporation saves expense and trouble and the appointment of new trustees from time to time.

The Hon. Mr. LOWN seconded the motion was carried and the Bill was read a first time accordingly. The Council then adjourned until Thursday, September 28th.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

ROAD REPAIRS NECESSITATED BY MOTOR TRAFFIC.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, New Territories, Communications, (39) Maintenance of Roads and Bridges.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote for this was \$45,000 and this additional sum is required because having to make good the road between Fanling and 'n' Long due to the narrow tracked tyres of the motor bus service. That has been remedied and the Government now has before it the general question of extending motor bus services in the New Territories. We want in future to complete road-making before the services are started.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: Will the owners of these busses be responsible for part of the upkeep of these roads?

The CHAIRMAN: Well, the whole question is under consideration and we are not embarking immediately on any scheme for that reason. There is another point about these roads. From Au Tau the approach is merely a road through paddy fields and the result is that with the weight of the traffic the foundations of the road spread. It ought to have been made of stone in the first instance. I think the Director of Public Works will agree.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: It would have been better if it had been formed as a causeway.

The Hon. Mr. BURN: If they reinforced the road would that help?

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS: No, the road falls away from the reinforcement.

The Hon. Mr. BIRD: Will the busses be made to have pneumatic instead of solid tyres?

The CHAIRMAN: Undoubtedly, that is the intention.

The vote was approved.

ADDITIONS TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (6) Government House, Additions and Reconstruction of kitchen and garage blocks.

The CHAIRMAN: This is a vote from last year.

Approved.

DIAPHANE FOR SIGNALLING AT WAGLAN.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$13,400 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, New Territories, Buildings, (96) Diaphane Fog Signalling Installation, Waglan.

The CHAIRMAN: \$20,000 was voted in 1921 and when the estimates for 1922 were prepared it was not certain how far the vote would be exhausted and \$15,000 was put in in 1922. The revised estimate of cost is less than this.

Approved.

GOVERNMENT GARAGE AT KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$17,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Conversion of the China Light and Power Company's premises into a Government Garage.

The CHAIRMAN: The Government is increasing the number of cars and fire engines and lorries. These are repaired at the old premises of the China Light and Power Company.

Approved.

MOTOR-CAR FOR MEDICAL OFFICER IN KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$2,102 on account of Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of a motor-car for use of Medical Officer in Kowloon and New Territories.

The CHAIRMAN: There is an increasing demand upon the cars by several departments and the Medical Officer has to go to Lai-chikok daily so that it is necessary to buy another car.

Approved.

FIRE BRIGADE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$3,700 in aid of the following votes:—

Fire Brigade, other charges:—	
Clothing	\$3,500.00
Incidental expenses	200.00
Stores	2,000.00
Total	\$5,700.00

The CHAIRMAN: The estimate was \$5,000 but there has been an increase in the number of men and the extra expense was to cover the increased personnel and establishment generally.

Approved.

TEMPORARY POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL AT KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$15,000 on account of Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, alteration of Harbour View as a Police Training School.

The CHAIRMAN: The Police Training School, as you know, is being built eventually on Kowloon City Road Reclamation but in the meantime the "Harbour View" is an entirely suitable position for it. This money is required to make the necessary alterations.

The Hon. Mr. LANG: I am afraid I do not know where it is.

The CHAIRMAN: It is at Breary Point, the old German Mission. The Government's intention is to resume that land and pay the proceeds over to the mission and in the meantime, while the other Police Training School is building, we have to use these premises.

Approved.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HELENA MAY INSTITUTE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS.

Certain extensions to the Helena May Institute have been recently completed, including the provision of a new dining-hall, fitted with all modern conveniences, and the addition of seven well furnished bedrooms. The dining-hall is situated in the basement and a staircase about nine feet wide leads down to it from the main hall. The woodwork of the hall is oak, the colour scheme is buff and white.

The floor is so laid that it can be used for dancing, and it gives seating capacity for about 100 diners or even more. Large verandah windows have been fitted into the dining-hall and from these a fine view of the Peak can be obtained. The lighting arrangements have been well-carried out. The dining-hall can also be used for cinematograph shows and arrangements for this we understand, have been already made.

The dining-hall is connected with a spacious new kitchen and pantry, with made in fittings.

The seven new bedrooms have oak wood furniture and are very comfortable. They include a new room for the matron.

The library has been moved to one of the new rooms of the extension, and the number of books in the library have been increased considerably.

In addition to these extensions a better lighting system has been installed in the Institute.

The extensions were designed by Mr. E. A. Ram, of Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs. It should be added that the Council of the Institute have been enabled to carry out the extensions and lighting improvements owing to the generosity of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie.

The cost of furnishing the dining-hall and the bedrooms is being borne by the Institute and the Council earnestly hopes that the ladies of the Colony will assist the Institute in every way possible.

Yesterday the opening of the extensions was celebrated in quite an informal way, members and friends gathering at the Institute and partaking of afternoon tea. No speeches were made.

Among those present were Mrs. Claud Severn, Mrs. Bullock, the Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr and Mrs. Parr, the Hon. Mr. Perkins and Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. P. L. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. D. Cowland, Commander and Mrs. Samson, Commander Radcliffe, Mrs. A. Mackenzie, Miss MacKay, the Rev. J. T. Holman, and many others. The Acting President of the Institute (Mrs. J. H. Kemp) was unable to attend owing to slight indisposition.

For the coming Winter session the Council of the Institute has prepared a very attractive programme. There will be the usual musicals and tea dances. Among interesting lectures that have been arranged is one to be given by the Rev. Mr. Dewstone of Canton on "Chinese Street Processions." Two lectures on "The Stars" are to be given by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald. The usual weekly religious services are to be maintained, while each Thursday morning the reading circle will meet. A new feature this year will be "The Children's Hour." The children of the members are to be entertained weekly and music under the direction of Mr. Temple Bevan will be arranged specially for their benefit. Cinema shows are also to be provided for their amusement and instruction. The season promises to be a most successful one.

KOWLOON SCHOOL VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon Buildings, (69) Kowloon British School, provision of new class rooms.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$5,000, and this \$500 extra is required for furniture.

Approved.

RAILWAY VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$7,000 in aid of the vote Kowloon-Canton Railway, Locomotives, Carriages and Wagon Department, Other Charges, Coal.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$130,650. The monthly consumption is slightly higher than the estimate. The Strike traffic affected it.

Approved.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE VOTE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$1,500 in aid of the following votes:—

Governor, other charges:—	
Incidental expenses	\$ 750.00
Electric fans and lights	750.00
Total	\$1,500.00

The CHAIRMAN: The votes are \$2,000 and 1,200 respectively. The excess is on account of the visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Approved.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$10,000 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Buildings, (2) Improvements to Buildings.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$15,000. There is an increased percentage in the cost of the work and the number of buildings was increased.

Approved.

RENEWING MOORINGS IN THE HARBOUR.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$5,000 in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Other Charges, Raising and Renewing moorings of Ocean Steamships.

The CHAIRMAN: The vote is \$20,000, and they find that this extra sum is required.

Approved.

MILITARY AND NAVAL

MASCOT DEAD.

A RELIC OF THE H.M.S. "MONMOUTH."

One of the familiar sights to people passing by the Wellington Barracks, Queen's Road, has disappeared. "Billy," a goat of extraordinary size, possessing a venerable-looking beard, and well-known to Hongkong folk as the garrison mascot, has died. He was found dead in his quarters the other morning at reveille. He had apparently died from old age.

"Billy" was to be seen continually roaming about the barrack square and took upon himself the duties of guard. These duties at times he carried out zealously. All comers into the square were challenged, and to the stranger he presented quite a forbidding attitude. Fortunately for the stranger-at-the-gate "Billy" was not averse to a bribe and a passage to the inner lines of defence could be obtained for a nibble of tobacco or some tasty fruit. Billy, though he had a varied taste, was always polite and would never accept any peace offering unless handed to him in a decent civilised manner. To the man in uniform he was always friendly, but meted out rough treatment to those who dared to treat him in a manner lowering to his dignity.

"Billy's" career was an interesting one. Nobody seems to know when he was born or his age at death, but apart from his beard, one would scarcely have thought him to have passed the span allotted for goats. From what can be gathered he first became the mascot of the H.M.S. "Monmouth," which was sunk with all hands in the Falklands battle. When the "Monmouth" put to sea on her last trip from Hongkong, "Billy" was left behind. He was handed over to the care of the Royal Engineers and, though the R.E.s have always jealously regarded him as their mascot, he has been more or less regarded by all military and naval men as the garrison mascot. During the war "Billy" became a very useful member of society and was the means of collecting large sums of money for charity. Not a football match could be held without his presence. He learnt the art of making people open their purses exceedingly well and very rarely was he refused a gift for charity. He was stubborn to a degree and would refuse to leave a likely customer, until he heard the tinkle of coin being dropped into the collection box which was strapped to his back.

We understand that "Billy's" head is now to adorn the walls of one of the barrack rooms here.

A COSTLY DIVORCE SUIT.

THE RECENT RUSSELL CASE.

The Russell case in the Divorce Court, in London, will stand out not only because of the extraordinary nature of the evidence, but because of the immense amount it has cost. Indeed, it constitutes a record. The figures are little short of staggering. A statistic demon of the Press learned soon after the trial was over that the brief of Sir John Simon, K.C., leading counsel for the petitioner, the Hon. John Hugo Russell, who is son and heir of Lord Amphil, was marked at 1,000gns., with a refresher of 250gns. per day.

Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., also had his brief marked at 1,000gns., with 250gns. a day refresher. The brief of Mr. Bayford, K.C., was marked at the usual two-thirds (roughly, 660gns.) and two-thirds of the refreshers of his leaders (roughly, 100gns. per day). The Hon. Victor Russell's fees as junior have also to be taken into consideration.

For the respondent the leader was Mr. Patrick Hastings, K.C., whose brief was also marked at 1,000 guineas, with 100 guineas per day refresher. Mr. Cotes Freedy, who was with Mr. Hastings, had his brief marked at 1,000 guineas, with a daily refresher of 7 guineas.

The fees paid to Sir Ellis Hume Williams, K.C., and Mr. Bush James, who appeared for the two co-respondents (Bradley and Cross) were also large.

The case lasted nine days. The great point about it is that it involved over twelve months of careful investigation, the expenditure in connection with which represents a sum more than double counsel fees—high though they are.

There had been scores of consultations between solicitors, and the leading witnesses, all of which go down in the bill.

The fees of the medical witnesses alone have absorbed hundreds of guineas, because the testimony they have given has been of the most vital importance. The typewriting bill has already amounted to several hundred pounds, for an enormous mass of documents have been produced.

In addition, every word spoken to the Judge and jury was taken down by official shorthand writers. Their fees and the cost of the transcription of their notes will add a goodly sum to the already enormous total.

To sum up the matter shortly it has already cost close on £20,000 to decide whether a husband and wife shall live together or—part.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

English Fruits in Syrup.

Chiver's Strawberries ..	per tin 1.00
" Raspberries ..	" 1.50
" Black Currants ..	" 1.60
" Gooseberries ..	" .70

(Delicious with Nestles' Thick Cream.)

Chiver Jellies ..	per pk. .30
Lazenby Custard Powder ..	per tin .35
Brown & Polson Cornflour ..	.60
Hubbard's Scotch Shortbread ..	2.40
" Rusks ..	2.00

Peek Frean's Biscuits.

Special Afternoon Tea ..	2.00
Imperial Assorted ..	1.40
Wedding ..	1.20
Cream Horn ..	1.20
Bath Oliver ..	1.40

SODA FOUNTAIN

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES,
ICE CREAM SODAS,
ALL FLAVOURS
BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY.
LOW PRICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

TALKING MACHINE NOVELTIES
"DANCING RASTUS"
"BOXING DARKIES"
PERFORM ON ANY GRAMOPHONE.
ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE C. 3146.
GENTLEMEN'S
EVENING DRESS WEAR.
This is a special to with us; great care being taken by our London House whereby we receive only the NEWEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE goods procurable.
New Stock Just Received in
SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | DRESS SHOES
COLLARS | PUMPS | BRACES | HANDKERCHIEFS
DRESS SUITINGS
STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE. CLOTHS GUARANTEED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE.
ENTERTAINMENT.
 SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7th, At 8.15 P.M.
COMEDY, SENTIMENT, MUSIC
AND MIMICRY.
 IN AID OF THE
MANY CHARITIES FOR CHILDREN
 ASSISTED BY THE
MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.
 BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
 PRICES:—\$2, \$1 and 50 CENTS.
 [1513]

NOTICE

HAVING RESIGNED from my Position as Manager of the Export Department of the UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, the Power of Attorney given me by the Firm to sign its name for Presentation will be invalid from THIS DATE, the same having been returned by me to the Company for revocation.
 J. C. BARRETT.
 Hongkong, 21st September, 1922. [1515]

G. B.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 5,000 gallons of less of OLIVE OIL, subject to the following conditions:
 (1) The Oil is similar to that used in H.M. Ships but purity is not guaranteed.
 (2) Purchasers must provide their own containers to receive the oil. The oil will be run off into the containers without charge. Any chipping necessary to containers provided by the purchaser will only be done on the purchaser agreeing in writing to pay the usual Admiralty charges for such services.
 (3) The oil will be run off only in the presence of the purchaser unless he agrees in writing to accept the oil as packed by the Dockyard and without subsequent dispute as to quantity, condition of packages, etc.
 (4) The oil must be removed by and at the expense of the purchaser within 14 days from date of acceptance of tender. No responsibility whatever can be admitted after the oil leaves the Yard.
 (5) Payment to be made before the oil leaves the Yard.
 (6) The right is reserved to withdraw the oil from sale or to dispose of any part thereof as may be decided.
 Tenders in sealed envelopes marked "Offer for Olive Oil" will be received at the Comptroller's Office till noon on Tuesday, 3rd October. Sample of the oil may be seen on application to the undersigned.
 H. G. LOWE,
 Naval Store Officer.
 Hongkong. [1514]

VICTORIA DIOCESAN ASSOCIATION
IN AID OF THE
"NANNING FUND."

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL
 WILL BE GIVEN BY
MR. ERIC RICE
 IN THE
BALL ROOM, GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
 ON
THURSDAY, 5th OCTOBER,
 AT 8.15 P.M.
 VOCALIST—**MRS. GANDY.**
 Tickets—\$3. Obtainable from—
MRS. SEVERN,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO.,
BEAUFIELD ARCADE.
 [1516]

THE CORONET.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

THE GIRL IN
THE TAXI.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW.

HAROLD LLOYD

A SAILOR
MADE MAN.

ON-SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, July to December
 1921.
 With Index, Price \$7.50.
 On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.,
 will REMOVE to its New Premises No. 6, DUNDRELL STREET on MONDAY, 25th SEPTEMBER, 1922.
CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.
 [1501]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING of the above Company will be held
 at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 20, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL on THURSDAY, the 5th of OCTOBER, 1922, at Noon.
 The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd of September to 5th of October both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1922. [1487]

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY, will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 29th OCTOBER, 1922, both days inclusive.
 Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on and after the 15th OCTOBER next.
 By order of the Board,
R. M. DYER,
 Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 14th September, 1922. [1487]

PARTICULARS

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate No. 12, WING HING STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG.
 To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
IN ONE LOT.
MONDAY,
 The 2nd Day of OCTOBER, 1922, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M.
 By
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office at SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 2166 together with the messuages, erections or buildings thereon known as No. 12, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 2166 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street.
 Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
 Solicitors,
 8, Des Vœux Road Central,
 and
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,
 Auctioneers.
 [1507]

J. B. LAL.

THE ABLE INDIAN PHYSICIAN
FROM SINGAPORE.

is now ready to receive anyone who wishes to consult him on the following diseases, viz., Cold, Catarrh, Headache, Hemiparesis, Ears, Giddiness, Toothache, Running of the Nose, Neuralgia, etc., etc., and
GUARANTEES TO CURE
 the above diseases in less than
TWO MINUTES.

I can cure all kinds of Eye diseases as well as other sicknesses and guarantee to cure radically.

\$1,000 REWARD.

A Reward of \$1,000 (one thousand) will be paid to any person who is able to cure the above mentioned diseases within 2 minutes, providing he does not make use of my medicine.
 The medicine is my own preparation.

Consulting charge ... \$3.00
 Visiting Fee ... 5.00
 Consulting hours 9 A.M. to 12 Noon,
 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

J. B. LAL.

c/o KING EDWARD HOTEL,
 Room No. 45.
 [1385]

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR
STRAITS, COLOMBO, AU-
STRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
& LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American, and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "SOUDAN," Captain R. M. Collyer, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this Port on or about SUNDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1922, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.
 Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.
 Parcels will be received at this Office until Noon, the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
 For further particulars apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, September 18th, 1922. [1499]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK HOSPITAL.

WANTED, Fully Qualified MATRON
 for PEAK HOSPITAL from 1st January, 1923.
 Applications should be addressed to the undersigned before October 1st, 1922, and should be supported by recommendations from two Medical Practitioners in China or Hongkong.
 By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
 Secretary & Treasurer,
 PEAK HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.
 Hongkong, 19th September, 1922. [1507]

PEAK HOSPITAL.

WANTED, in March 1923, three Fully Qualified NURSES for the PEAK HOSPITAL.
 Apply stating Qualifications and Particulars of Experience to the undersigned.
 By Order,
D. K. BLAIR,
 Secretary & Treasurer,
 PEAK HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.
 Hongkong, 19th September, 1922. [1508]

S.S. "TUNGSHING."

STRANDED IN SWATOW HARBOUR.

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Managers, INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Hongkong, are prepared to receive TENDERS for the temporary repair, fitting, and delivery of the above steamer for stores, apparel and tackle, aboard in the Harbour of Swatow, in a condition for proceeding to Hongkong.
 Permits for inspection of vessel as she now lies, will be issued on application to the above.
 [1404]

G. B.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of September, 1922, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of one Lot of CROWN LAND situate in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of the Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.				Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
		feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.			
100	about	100	100	100	100	11,000	48	\$4.00

NEEDHAM GUNS.

A "Hand Made" Gun of British Manufacture.

THE CHALLENGER.

DOUBLE BARREL, 12 BORE SHOT GUN.
 Model No. 1 \$10.10
 Model No. 2 12.10
 Ejector Model No. 3 16.10
 Sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect a Sample Model on show at
THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS AND AMMUNITION STORE.
 5 & 6, Beaconsfield Arcade.
J. V. NEEDHAM, BIRMINGHAM,
 (Proprietors: W. W. GREENER, LTD.)
 [1492]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
 Further details apply.
W. C. HUMPHREYS & Co.
 [485]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TH, TU.

LOST—Young Fox Terrier Bitch, all White except Right eye. Answers to the name of "Spot." Reward Offered. Apply to Mr. McCUBBIN, Gas Works. [242]

TO BE LET—GODOWN—Spacious Two storied Godown, situated on the Praya near Bowring Canal and containing approximately 6,000 square feet on each floor. To be let to the end of the year.—Apply Z. office of this paper. [234]

KRYPTOK LENSES

are conceded to be one of the very best forms of bifocal lenses. The bifocal segment is ground and fused into the distant lens making the product practically one piece of glass. The segments are totally invisible and the lens has a beautiful appearance. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central. Fitting glasses and testing the sight is their speciality.—ADVL [1492]

INTIMATION

Ye Olde English
Lavender Water

distilled from real Mitcham
Lavender.

Of delicate Fragrance.

IN ELEGANT GLASS BOTTLES

\$1.25, \$2.25 AND \$4.00.

Eau de Cologne
de Luxe

Cloche d'Argent Brand.

An Exquisite Perfume, of Finest Quality.

IN CRISTAL GLASS BOTTLES

85 Cts. \$1.50 AND \$2.75.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Chemists and Perfumers.

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VŒUX RD., C.
 LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1922.

THE WAR CLOUD.

THE news that Turkey "is ready to negotiate with the Powers in regard to the freedom of the Straits and will consider their wishes with a view to ensuring the opening of the Straits to international communications" is very welcome but it cannot be said to show conclusively that the statement attributed to FERID BEY, the Kemalist representative in Paris has been "misinterpreted." What FERID BEY was reported to have said is that the Kemalists intend to occupy Chanak—which is at the head of the Narrows and is the key to the Dardanelles, and that they will not recognise any neutral zone on the Asiatic side of the Straits. We have been told in the cables that British warships are guarding Chanak and that British soldiers and sailors have been strengthening the defences of the place ashore. We have been told also that French troops have been withdrawn from the Asiatic shore. The question of the moment, therefore, is whether the Turks are to be allowed to peacefully occupy the neutral zone on the Asiatic shore, or whether the Allies, or the British alone, intend to contest any attempt by the Turks to occupy this strategic point. At the time of writing there is no news that the Conference of British, French and Italian Ministers which was held in Paris on Wednesday has come to a decision on this point. It is significant that the British and French Naval Advisers were called into consultation, and that the French Prime Minister conferred with Marshal Foch and General Weygand just prior to the Conference of Ministers. We have the further statement that the chiefs of the British Army, Navy and Air Force were urgently summoned to a conference with the Cabinet on Wednesday evening. All this has the appearance of impending warfare, but, on the other hand, as

a large Conference of the Powers, including Greece and Turkey, is to assemble "to draft terms for future peace," it is possible that these consultations with the Naval and Military Chiefs related to points of details in regard to these drafts terms, and were not necessarily concerned with the defence of Chanak or any other neutral zone against an impending attack by the Kemalists forces. But whatever construction the public may put upon these conferences with the heads of the Army and Navy, there is nothing wild in the conjecture or apprehension that the whole of the neutral zones are placed in jeopardy by the very natural mental intoxication which the Turks are experiencing and manifesting after their crushing defeat of the Greeks; and if any of the fruits of the victory of the Allies in the Great War of 1914-18, in that quarter of Europe are to be preserved, it is probable that only a manifestation of their intention to hold them, by force if necessary, is likely to be of much avail. There can be little doubt that the action taken by the British Government, including the communication made to the Dominion Governments to the subject, is having an important influence on the situation and is well calculated to promote the peace that is desired universally excepting perhaps among the bellicose elements of the Turks population. There is no desire in Great Britain or in any part of the British Empire to embark on a war of aggression, or even a war to defend the freedom of the Dardanelles if it can be satisfactorily guaranteed by peaceful means. Labour seems to be pronouncing itself very definitely on this subject, if the demonstration reported in the cables to-day is an "index" to the views which obtain generally in the ranks of labour, though it is difficult to understand the attitude, since it is perfectly clear that if there is to be any fighting by British forces at all it will be entirely in defence of important international rights gained in the late war. None can desire more sincerely than the statesmen of the British Empire that the embroilment of the Empire in another war, however small the scale of it may be, may be averted, and we trust that the conference to which Turkey and Greece are being invited may result in decisions which will be productive of a peace more solid and secure than that which the world has gained from the Treaty of Sevres.

Mr. J. C. Barretto announces that he has resigned his position as Manager of the Union Trading Company's export department.
 We regret to report that the Chief Justice, Sir William Rees-White, in the high wind on Wednesday night, met with an accident in which he broke his left arm.
 Property to the value of \$730 was stolen from No. 66, Des Vœux Road Central, on the night of the 20th inst. The thief is believed to have entered the second floor by the sky-light.
 A grand vaudeville entertainment is announced to be given at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, October 7th, in aid of the many charities for children which are assisted by the Ministering Children's League.
 A married woman was held up by two men in Eastern Street, on Wednesday. They pretended to search her for unlawful property. From the woman's purse they extracted \$20 in bank notes. The robbers ran away in the direction of Queen's Road.
 A Chinese, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in 1916, one month in 1917, three months in the same year for stealing, 12 months in 1918 for returning from banishment, was sent to prison for another twelve months, yesterday, by Mr. Ainsworth for having returned from banishment.

In aid of the "Nanning Fund" of the Victoria Diocesan Association, Mr. Eric Rice is announced to give a Piano Recital in the hall room of Government House on Thursday, October 5th. The vocalist will be Mrs. Gandy. Tickets are obtainable from Mrs. Severn or the Anderson Music Co.

As the result of Variety Performances given in Queen's College Hall on the evening of the 18th and 19th inst. the Chairman of the Queen's College Amateur Dramatic Association has been enabled to send to the Tung Wah Hospital a cheque for \$1,270.27 in aid of the Swatow Typhoon Relief Fund.

A man named Lo Min Chuen admitted at the Magistracy, yesterday, a series of larcenies, comprising, the theft of \$100 from 374, Queen's Road West, and 27 cartons of sausage skins from No. 10, Jubilee Street. Mr. Ainsworth ordered the man to be sent to prison for three months with hard labour.

A charge of aiding and abetting and falsely personating an emigrant, was yesterday preferred against two Chinese, one of whom was a runner and the other an office coolie. Mr. S. B. Leigh, Emigrant Officer, at the Harbour Office, prosecuted, and Mr. M. M. Watson and Mr. R. E. A. Webster appeared for the defendants. It is alleged that the defendants personated a man named Tong Mo Tang at an examination on board the s.s. *Tallyho*. The case was remanded to Tuesday next, the defendants being granted bail of \$250 each.

Dr. Fernando Calderon, Director of the Philippine General Hospital and acting Chief of the Hospitals Division in the Philippine Health Service, has submitted a statement to the Governor-General bearing on the plan for the establishment of provincial hospitals. If Dr. Calderon's recommendations are approved by the Governor-General, they will be made a part of his message to the Philippine legislature which convenes in October. The sum of P.2,500,000 is estimated, in the construction and equipping of provincial hospitals.

News has reached the Colony of the death at Kobe of Captain Wilson Couper, of the Douglas Steamship Company, who was on his way back from Home leave. The deceased joined the Company on April 1st, 1910, as second officer, and, being a capable man, he soon rose to the position of chief officer which he held until recently, when he was appointed captain. During the war, he served on ships commissioned by the Government. Captain Couper was a man of genial disposition and had made many friends in the Colony and on the coast, who will deeply regret to learn of his premature death. He was 47 years of age.

THE TYPHOON.

THE PASSING OF THE STORM.

The typhoon of which Hongkong felt the effects on Wednesday night entered the coast near Kwong Chow Wan yesterday morning. A statement by the Director of the Royal Observatory (Mr. Claxton) says:—"The typhoon formed about 400 miles east by south of Aparri on September 14th, passed through the Balintang Channel on the afternoon of September 16th, then curved southwards to about Latitude 17 and Longitude 117 on the morning of the 18th. After remaining nearly stationary for about 24 hours, it commenced to move north-westwards, passing near Kwong Chow Wan on the morning of the 21st. It passed within about 200 miles of Hongkong on the evening of the 20th. The most violent squall registered was at the rate of 74 miles an hour, at 4.15 p.m. on the 20th. The lowest barometer reading recorded in Hongkong was 29.56."

So violent were the squalls and so choppy the harbour that the "Star" ferries ceased to run shortly after 8 p.m. About the same time the Peak trams stopped running. Many Kowloon residents were compelled to look for lodgings in Hongkong.

According to the police reports no material damage has been done to property in the Colony. A matchbox here and there is down. "A big tree was blown down in Carrahyon Road, Kowloon, damaging a gate pillar of "Marguerita" Villa. The tarred felting which had covered the roof of the new Peninsula Garage, Kowloon, was stripped off.

The new reclamation work at Wanchai probably suffered more than anything else. A large portion of the little newly-created peninsula directly opposite the Bowring Canal has been washed away. The whole of the light railway line will need repairing as it has been undermined by the sea and sections of it are under water. In two places the line has been disconnected and the ends of rails point skywards. A large quantity of coal at the base of the peninsula, used for the locomotives, was washed away.

No damage has been recorded regarding the vessels in harbour. The ferries came through unscathed whilst the only damage to the Star Ferry piers was the necessity to overhaul the pontoon landing stages. One on the Hongkong side was out of action for an hour or two yesterday morning for overhaul. A number of vessels were delayed in entering the port owing to the typhoon. A number of vessels came safely into port yesterday including the *President McKinley* which left Manila on Sunday last.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEAR EAST.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

PARIS, September 20th.

An account of the proceedings at the Foreign Ministers' Conference, yesterday, is contained in a semi-official statement, which says that Lord Curzon expressed great astonishment at the fact that, while the British had decided to reinforce the troops at Chanak, France and Italy had resolved to withdraw their contingents from the South side of the Sea of Marmora. Lord Curzon considered that the Franco-Italian decision hardly comported with the agreement of 1915 and 1918, providing for partial inter-Allied occupation of Turkish territory.

PREMIER POINCARÉ EXPLAINS FRENCH WITHDRAWAL.

Premier Poincaré regarded the agreement as at present inapplicable, as no conflict was feared when the allocation of troops was provided for under it. He added that French opinion would not permit French troops to act with the Greeks and argued that if Chanak was held, the whole southern shore of the Sea of Marmora ought to be equally occupied.

M. Poincaré further pointed out the military objection to the Allied forces fighting with their backs to the sea and also to the undesirable effect it would have upon the Islamic world if Great Britain adopted an uncompromising or bellicose attitude.

Signor Storza, in agreeing with Premier Poincaré, said that he believed the Kemalists would entertain peace-discussions on the acceptable basis of agreement and the Conference had decided in principle to hold the peace conference at Venice.

RUSSIA NOT INVITED TO CONFERENCE.

He pointed out that Russia was not invited as she was not directly interested, the Soviet-Angoran Treaty specifically excluding the Russians from decisions affecting the sovereignty of Turkey and the security of Constantinople.

PROBLEM CANNOT BE REFERRED TO LON.

A semi-official statement declares that the problem cannot be referred to the League of Nations, as urged by Dr. Nansen and the Dominion representative, as it is a governmental matter. The document states that the foreign ministers' decision marks a big step on the road towards peace.

INDIAN M.P.'S VIEWS TO GO BEFORE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

SIMLA, September 20th.

Twenty-five Muslim members of the Legislature submitted their views on the Near East situation to the Viceroy. Most earnestly and with the greatest moderation, they directed attention to the points on which they considered a Turkish peace ought to be based, which formed the subject of the Government of India's famous telegram (mentioned in a cable message dated March 8th), and the unauthorised publication of which resulted in Mr. E. S. Montagu's resignation from the position of Secretary of State for India. The Viceroy has promised to lay their views before the Imperial Government.

TURKISH CAPTURES TOTAL 60,000.

PARIS, September 20th.

A message from Angora reports that the Turks altogether captured 60,000 Greeks.

BIG RESPONSE IN NEW ZEALAND.

WELLINGTON, September 20th.

There has been an immense response to the proposal for service in the Straits. Ten thousand New Zealanders yesterday alone offered themselves, all the Great War records being broken.

AMERICAN POLICY OUTLINED.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

The Near East policy of the United States was outlined by White House when it was stated that the United States would stand aloof from trouble except to provide adequately for the relief of American citizens endangered by the Turkish advance and to participate in any general programme of relief adopted by the European Governments.

DR. NANSEN'S PROPOSAL.

GENEVA, September 20th.

Dr. Nansen's Near East proposal invites the Assembly to request the Council of the League of Nations to consider steps, by offer of its good offices to the belligerents, otherwise, to secure an immediate cessation of hostilities. The proposal has been referred to the Political Commission.

KEMALIST REPRESENTATIVE'S NAIVE ASSERTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20th.

Hamid Bey, the Kemalist representative here, informed the British correspondent that the Turks intend to cross the Dardanelles and enter Thrace, but, when crossing, will not fire on the Allies unless first attacked.

SIGNIFICANT TURKISH MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, September 20th.

Messages from Constantinople state that the Turkish cavalry is being strengthened on the boundary of the Asiatic neutral zone, while a large force of infantry from Smyrna has occupied Balıkeşir, seventy-five miles from Bursa. Three divisions are near Panderma.

Christians in Constantinople are becoming alarmed and an exodus has begun.

OUTSPOKEN ALLIED COMMUNIQUE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 20th.

An Allied Head-Quarters' communique announces that all naval and military measures will be taken in the interests of peace, but it ardently hopes the neutral zone will be respected, pending the Conference. It utters a warning that responsibility for violation of neutrality zones will rest with the authors.

EARLIER CABLES.

AN URGENTLY SUMMONED MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, September 20th.

An unexpected and urgently-summed conference of the Ministers of the Army and Navy and the Air Force chiefs for this evening, for which Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill have returned from the country, is believed to be due to a communication from Marquis Curzon, who this afternoon and this evening conferred with M. Poincaré, Signor Storza, and Lord Hardinge, together with the experts at Paris. It is noteworthy that M. Poincaré conferred with Marshal Foch and General Weygand before the afternoon conference.

CONFERENCE TO DRAFT THE TERMS OF FUTURE PEACE.

PARIS, September 20th.

The conference at the Quai d'Orsay ended at seven this evening. A communique states that Marquis Curzon, Signor Storza, and M. Poincaré agreed upon the advisability of convoking at the earliest date possible a conference at which Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania, Jugoslavina and Turkey will be represented to draft the terms of the future peace.

THE POSITION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 20th.

General Sir Harrington, as Allied Generalissimo, in a manifesto to the population referring to public uneasiness at the general situation owing to reports from Smyrna, says that there is no cause for alarm, as the Near Eastern question is receiving full and earnest attention of the statesmen. Pending their decision it is the duty of the public to follow peacefully their normal vocations.

KEMALIST PARTISANS ALLEGED TO BE ARMING.

ATHENS, September 20th.

A message from Constantinople states that the alarm of the Europeans and Christians is not due to fear of Kemalists invasion so much as to an outburst by the daily increasing Kemalists partisans in the city, who are alleged to be arming.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONWEALTH SENATE.

MELBOURNE, September 20th.

The Minister, Mr. Millen, made a statement in the Senate similar to that of Mr. Hughes in the House of Representatives yesterday, adding that he hoped war would be averted.

The Nationalist senators warmly supported Mr. Hughes' action.

A Labour member, Mr. Gardiner, said that before going to war the existing war debt of four hundred millions should be paid.

The Senate, without a division, resolved to have Mr. Millen's statement printed.

EMPHATIC STATEMENT BY M. POINCARÉ.

PARIS, September 20th.

Replying to a question in the Chamber, M. Poincaré stated that in no case would French soldiers now in the Near East be employed against the Kemalists.

LATER.

M. Poincaré's statement was not made in the Chamber, but, according to the newspapers, was a reply to a question by M. Dariae, President of the Financial Commission of the Chamber.

PANDERMA DAMAGED BY FIRE.

PARIS, September 20th.

Information received by the Ministry of Marine states that the whole of Panderma, including the railway station and the Ottoman Bank, has been destroyed by fire, except a hundred houses. Numerous casualties to civilians have occurred.

MOHAMMEDAN MOTION WITHDRAWN.

SIMLA, September 20th.

The Mohammedan motion in the Assembly reported yesterday was withdrawn, as the Viceroy is receiving the Muslim legislators to hear their views.

STATEMENT BY TURKISH PRESS BUREAU.

PARIS, September 20th.

The Turkish Press Bureau stated yesterday that the statement reported yesterday was misinterpreted. The Bureau is authorised to explain that Turkey is ready to negotiate with the Powers in regard to the freedom of the Straits, and will consider their wishes with a view to ensuring the opening of the Straits to international communications.

AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF DAMAGE.

NEW YORK, September 20th.

According to a message from Smyrna, American and British insurance experts estimate the loss of property at Smyrna at \$150,000,000, of which only \$50,000,000 are covered by insurance. British underwriting companies bear the brunt of the loss. The American property loss is estimated at \$12,000,000, mostly insured. It is impossible to estimate the loss of life, but most American observers agree that fully two thousand perished in the flames and probably hundreds were killed by Turkish irregulars. There was no general massacre, but there were wholesale deportations, and the fate of the deportees can only be conjectured.

DOMINION'S ENDORSE DR. NANSEN'S PROPOSAL.

LONDON, September 20th.

It is reported from Geneva that delegates from Canada, New Zealand, and Australia have telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George asking him to accept Dr. Nansen's proposal that the Council of the League of Nations be invited to intervene with the object of ending the Greco-Turkish dispute.

PARIS AGREEMENT REGARDED AS SATISFACTORY.

LONDON, September 20th.

Fears that this evening's Cabinet meeting portended an unfavourable turn are apparently groundless. It is understood that the Government regards the Paris agreement as most satisfactory.

LABOUR'S ANTI-WAR DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, September 20th.

A Labour anti-war demonstration in London passed a resolution condemning the foreign policy of Mr. Lloyd George, terming him a danger to the peace of the world, and demanding immediate elections. The speakers intimated that tomorrow's trade union delegation would tell Mr. Lloyd George that organised Labour is unitedly opposed to war. One suggested a general stoppage of all industries in the event of war.

ADMIRALTY'S USE OF THE AIRSHIP.

LONDON, September 20th.

The Admiralty has decided that the use of the airship in wartime shall become the first consideration of British airship policy and its employment for Imperial communications the next consideration. This decision is influenced by figures of comparison with the cruiser, showing that an airship costs £250,000 compared with £500,000. The airship is cheaper to navigate and able to cover seven times more area.

THE FIRST CONSIDERATION IN WARTIME.

LONDON, September 20th.

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EMPIRE DEVELOPMENT.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

LONDON, September 20th.

A new campaign for Empire development is being inaugurated by Lord Long, who, in an article in the October issue of the *Nineteenth Century*, suggests that a Cabinet Committee first enquire whether the lapse of time necessitates any changes from the United Kingdom viewpoint in the decisions of the Imperial War Conference of 1917 in favour of encouraging the development of Imperial resources; this to be followed by an Imperial Conference, including the Crown Colonies, to lay down a definite policy.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL SIR HENRY OLDEHAM.

LONDON, September 20th.

The death is announced of Colonel Sir Henry Oldham, K.C.V.O.

[The deceased, who was born in 1840, had been Lieutenant of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms since 1891. He entered the Army in 1858, served in the 4th Regiment and Cameron Highlanders and was appointed to the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms in 1887. He served in the China War of 1860 (medal and two clasps) and in the Oosyah and Jyntiah Hill Campaign of 1863-4, being mentioned in despatches.]

LATEST CABLES.

U.S.A. TARIFF BILL. EXPERTS ESTIMATE PROBABLE YIELD.

LONDON, September 20th.

Washington Treasury experts estimate that the New Tariff, under the Fordney-McCumber Bill, is expected to yield about \$100,000,000 annual revenue, half of which will be derived from the following sources: sugar \$87,000,000; raw wool \$63,000,000; tobacco \$53,000,000; laces and embroideries \$13,000,000.

While the average *ad valorem* rates are slightly higher than the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, they will, in actual operation, show an average slightly lower, because some of the new duties will be inoperative owing to their height or the absence of imports of the commodities they cover.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the Bill is the power given to the President, after investigation by the Tariff Commission, to increase or decrease any rate in the Bill by fifty per cent., if necessary, in order to offset the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad.

The President may also declare American valuations as the basis of assessment of *ad valorem* duties. It is estimated that this will automatically increase the rates about one hundred per cent. After such a declaration, the President could reduce any duty by fifty per cent., but could not increase it.

ANGLO-SIAM CORPORATIONS MAY MEETING.

LONDON, September 20th.

At the May meeting of the Anglo-Siam Corporation, the forthcoming issue of 22,000 ordinary shares, and £35,000 seven per cent. preferences was announced.

The Chairman's Review considered that the Siam Government were giving insufficient consideration to the interests of the teak trade in Siam.

THE MANDATE REPORTS.

JAPAN COMPLIMENTED.

GENEVA, September 20th.

Japan alone escaped adverse criticism from the mandatory powers when the Assembly resumed its discussion of the mandate reports. On the contrary, the meeting of the Permanent Mandates Commission, through the Chairman, Marquis Theodoli, expressly complimented Japan on the way in which she had carried out her duties and the excellence of her report.

MORE INDUSTRIAL UNREST IN INDIA.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYMEN ON STRIKE.

BOMBAY, September 20th.

There are signs that India is on the verge of another spell of industrial unrest. In addition to the trouble at the Tata Iron and Steel Works three-fourths of the Bombay tramwaymen have struck for an increase of wages.

U.S. SOLDIERS' BONUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

The Senate, by 44 votes to 29, failed to pass the Soldiers' Bonus Bill over President Harding's veto.

EARLIER CABLES.

HOUSE AGAIN PASSES, BUT SENATE MAY SUSTAIN VETO.

WASHINGTON, September 20th.

The House of Representatives has again passed the soldiers' Bonus Bill, by 258 votes against 54. It is expected, however, that the Senate will sustain the President's veto.

TWO MILLION DEATHS FROM FAMINE.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

GENEVA, September 20th.

At an International Congress on Russian Relief, attended by delegates from over thirty Governments, a report was read stating that up to August 1921, 1,400,000 persons in Russia had been assisted and 60,000 tons of seed delivered to the Soviet, whilst there were 2,000,000 deaths from famine.

INDIAN WORKERS ON STRIKE.

CALCUTTA, September 20th.

A message from Jamshedpur says the employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, dissatisfied with their wages, have struck without warning.

THE DUTCH BUDGET.

STABILISING THE FLORIN.

THE HAGUE, September 20th.

In the States General, the Budget, comprising 1,003,000,000 florins, was introduced. The estimated expenditure is 808,000,000 florins, a decrease of 23,000,000, and the revenue 567,000,000, a decrease of 21,000,000, compared with 1921.

The Minister of Finance explained that to effect an equilibrium he had reduced the expenditure by State Departments by 17 per cent. He said the Government was determined to prevent deficits on the railways and postal services. He did not deny that the education, health and other services might suffer, but the stability of the florin was at present most important.

THE REPARATIONS QUESTION.

SOME EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

LONDON, September 20th.

Some excitement has been caused in Germany as a result of Lord Robert Cecil's intimation to the League Assembly yesterday that the third Commission considered the drafting of a practical scheme of disarmament was impracticable until the question of inter-Allied indebtedness had been settled as part of the reparations settlement. As M. Javuel, the French delegate, hinted that France is not averse to the reference of reparations to the League, the German papers are most hopeful that this means a change in France's attitude.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSO-CHINESE CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED MEETING IN PEKING.

LONDON, September 20th.

An official message from Moscow says the Chinese Foreign Minister has accepted the proposal of a joint Russo-Chinese Conference, to settle outstanding questions, based on equality for both sides. He suggests a meeting in Peking shortly.

NEW DESPATCH VESSEL FOR CHINA STATION.

LONDON, September 20th.

The minesweeper, *Peterhead*, is commissioning at Portsmouth as a despatch vessel to the China Station Commander.

BIG SEIZURE OF COCAINE AT CALCUTTA.

FOUND IN BALLAST TANK OF A STEAMER.

THE CALCUTTA Customs recently established a record in a seizure of cocaine on board the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Jaym*. The ship was lying alongside No. 2 berth Kidderpore Docks when she was taken for loading for her outward voyage to the Far East.

The suspicion of the Customs officers was aroused by the fact that the day before they had noticed someone from the ship, throwing a packet overboard while she was entering the Docks. The packet when picked up by the Customs officers was found to contain 200 ounces of cocaine in eight tins.

The Customs officers kept a strict watch after this incident but could not lay their hands on the smugglers. They decided to conduct a thorough search on board with the result that 250 ounces more of cocaine, packed in 10 tins were found in the ballast tanks. As usual, however, the smugglers, who are evidently expert in trickery, could not be traced.—*Englishman* (Calcutta).

"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."

It is perhaps an arguable point whether, as a general rule, a farce gains or loses in humorous appeal by being transferred from the stage to the screen, but there is not much doubt that the "picturisation" of "The Girl in the Taxi" has been achieved with conspicuous success. So it would seem at any rate, from the enthusiastic reception a film version of the famous musical comedy is at present getting at the Coronet. Uncle Paul's convenient cough might possibly be a little more realistically done on the speaking stage but surely Major Smith would not be more "terrible in his uniform," nor more docile out of it, than he appears in the picture. The parts of the irrepressible Bertie and the beautiful lady of his dreams are exceedingly well handled by Mr. and Mrs. Carter de Haven and the chain of embarrassing situations in which all continually find themselves involved is a good deal strengthened by the circumstances that on the screen it is possible to add links which in the stage presentation have to be left to the imagination of the audience.

SCRIPTURAL PLACE-NAMES IN ENGLAND.

A jesting remark in a club that Lord Balfour might base his next plea on behalf of British interference in Palestine on the number of Scriptural place-names we have borrowed, sent an industrious member to the library to look them up. He found that England can boast six, Verichos and five Paradieses, whilst Nineweh, Mount Zion, Mount Ararat, and Mount Ephraim each figure three times on the Ordnance maps. Bedford's Hill has a Calvary Wood, Dorset a Jordan Hill, Cambridgeshire a Noah's Ark, Hampshire a Land of Nod, and Westchester a Moab's Wash Pot, whilst other Scriptural names scattered about the country include Hebron, Joppa, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Gideon, Herod.

LAWN TENNIS.

SOME REFLECTIONS ON WIMBLEDON.

The first new Wimbledon is now over, and looking back, says Hubert Winter in the *Sunday Express*, we realise that though in many ways it was a great occasion, in many others it was a somewhat unpleasant one. I hold no brief for the authorities, and they will be the first to admit that everything was not as it should be and that there were many abuses. It must be remembered, however, that they had a colossal task before them, and that it speaks volumes for all those concerned that the meeting was, after all, played on the new ground.

It would, perhaps, on the whole have been better if they had stuck to the old ground one more year, but the congestion would have been too frightful to contemplate, and they would inevitably have had bricks heaved at them for not moving. They were indeed between the devil and the deep sea. I am assured that things will be very different next year. There are bound to be some complaints in any case at a colossal meeting like this, but in future they will be difficult to find.

The meeting between Mlle. Lenglen and Mrs. Mallory proved a complete "wash-out." Whatever Mrs. Mallory may have done to the champion in America, it was quite clear on July 8th, 1922, that Mlle. Lenglen is quite a class above her. Mrs. Mallory has been the victim of undue "boosting," which seems to have affected her head, for she made no secret of her confidence that she would win. Practically every American shared this confidence, and I understand that large sums of money, to the great benefit of the French, changed hands.

Apart from the strong dislike that many people conceived for the personality of Suzanne Lenglen, her attitude prior to the championships annoyed everybody. She "palpitated" far too much, and the crowd wanted to see her defeated, and showed it clearly. Suzanne's answer was to win the singles championship without the loss of a set, and then to go on and annex two others, the women's doubles with Miss Ryan and the mixed doubles with Pat O'Hara Wood. Superlatives are worn out in connection with the play of Suzanne Lenglen, but any one who saw her must, if he or she is honest, admit that she is the greatest woman lawn tennis player the world has ever seen.

The recriminations between Mlle. Lenglen and Mrs. Mallory do not bring credit on the game. Mlle. Lenglen appears to have "gloated" and Mrs. Mallory, according to her own account, in which she makes excuse after excuse, has taken her defeat in the worst possible spirit. It is utterly impossible to imagine, say, Mrs. Lambert Chambers or Miss Kitty McKane behaving like this. We may be passed temporarily in athletic honours but there does not appear a great deal wrong with the manners of our players, with one notable exception.

IN THE OLD DAYS.

This remark does not, however, apply to the crowd. In the days before the war the old Wimbledon crowd was a gathering of experts. Every spectator played the game himself or herself, and was, therefore, a good judge. Lawn tennis—at least the championships—has become a public spectacle, and many who went to Wimbledon this year went merely for sensation, and could never grasp the finer points. If they took a dislike to a player, his best efforts received very modified applause and his mistakes were cheered to the echo, which, of course, is entirely divorced from good sportsmanship and from good criticism.

G. L. Patterson, the champion, was a particular victim of this one-eyed spectatorship. Patterson, on the court, cannot be described as exactly a pleasant personality. He is far too down and forbidding to make any appeal to a crowd who like games to be taken with a certain amount of joyousness, but that is no reason why he should not be given a fair deal. When he was beaten in the final of the men's doubles by R. Lycett and J. O. Anderson, the joy of the crowd was positively indecent. They quite failed to realise his wonderful fighting qualities and that grim as he seems, he plays a dead fair game, and that no one is more appreciative than Patterson of good work by an opponent. The shout of "good shot" was heard more often from the lips of Gerald Patterson than from that of any other player at Wimbledon.

The new crowd at the new Wimbledon badly want educating. It is one thing to criticise a man's play, if you know anything about it. It is quite another to ignore all his good qualities if his personality does not appeal to you, and I say again, that the crowd did not give Patterson a fair deal. Even on so grim a fighter as the Australian, the grossly unsympathetic attitude of the spectators must have had its effect.

Another matter in which the crowd showed their bad manners was in applauding a stroke in the middle of a rally. Nothing is calculated to put a player more off than this practice. One strong jumper had the courage to admonish them, but the effect was ephemeral. There is a crying need for a school for teaching lawn tennis spectators the rudiments of good manners and sportsmanship.

DECLINE OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

In the House of Commons on August 2nd, Mr. Macnamara stated in reply to Sir R. Clough (G.U., Kighley) that the numbers of persons registered as unemployed at Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at fortnightly intervals during the past three months were:—

May 1st	2,617,082
May 15th	1,553,745
May 29th	1,471,424
June 12th	1,445,083
June 26th	1,405,293
July 10th	1,371,534
July 24th	1,332,335

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PREHISTORIC LAKE DWELLINGS.

REMAINS AT MEARS AND GLASTONBURY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO THE "TIMES"]
Investigations carried out for over half a century have left little room for doubt that there was a time when some of the inhabitants of Britain and other parts of Europe, chiefly on the ground of greater safety from attack, preferred to live on piles, or at all events on artificial constructions surrounded by water.

It will be fresh in the memories of antiquaries that the persistent drought at the beginning of, and almost throughout, last year caused the level of the Swiss lakes to fall considerably. This was specially marked in the three lakes of Neuchâtel, Bièvre, and Morat. Piles and other structural remains, the work of prehistoric man, were then laid bare during the gradual receding of the water.

It was the discovery of the remains of an ancient lake-village at Ober-Möden, on the shore of Lake Zurich, during the dry winter of 1833-4 that led to the series of researches which established the fact that the prehistoric inhabitants of Switzerland were in the habit of constructing pile-dwellings along the shallow margins and sheltered bays of most of their lakes. Much the same thing obtains to-day in certain shallows on the seashore of British and Dutch New Guinea and Borneo. A few years later evidence of lake-dwellings was discovered in many of the lakes of France, Germany, Austria, and Italy. Traces of them were also found in peat-bogs, which had formerly been lake-basins. One British antiquary at least—namely, the late Dr. Robert Munro—recorded such archaeological material.

This great wave of Continental research in the fifties and after reached the British Isles, and caused similar excavations to be carried out in the Scottish and Irish crannogs. Discoveries had indeed been made and described in Ireland before the excavations in Switzerland attracted attention. At this time analogous structures south of Scotland were apparently unknown; but in the course of time somewhat similar sites, mostly on a much smaller scale, were revealed in the meres of Norfolk and Suffolk, in London, near the shore of the Linngorse Lake in Wales, in Shropshire and Bucks, and in the Humber district and on the banks of the Costa in Yorkshire.

GLASTONBURY LAKE VILLAGE.
British record was meagre, however, until the lake village Glastonbury, discovered by Dr. A. Bullock in 1892, was investigated. The exploration of a still larger lake village on the opposite margin of Meare Pool was begun in 1908, and was continued during successive seasons until the war stopped the work. The excavations, however, were resumed last year, and will be continued this season for a short period from August 25th.

At Meare Lake Village the peat has acted as a wonderful preservative for the timber of the dwellings, and other objects that have been found. The remains from the Glastonbury site are exhibited in the museum at Glastonbury, and those already discovered at Meare in the Somerset County Museum at Taunton Castle. All the earlier date approximately from 2,500 to A.D. 400. It is possible, however, that in point of years Meare was the earlier village. The influence of Roman culture had not reached these localities when they were abandoned, and thus only late Celtic work has been discovered.

The work of the lake dwellers as potters, metallurgists, and carpenters is skilful, artistic, and serviceable. The ornamental designs, in which graceful curves predominate, are of the highest merit: no two designs are precisely alike. A large proportion of the pottery is decorated by indentation and stamping of the moist clay before firing, and the tools for these purposes have been found. These people were also weavers, judging from the parts of looms, combs, whorls, and other accessories discovered. Other objects include bronze, iron, lead, tin, bone, antler, glass, amber, wood, shale, and stone. Remains of animals are very numerous, and the bones of thirty aquatic birds, including the pelican, have been identified.

METHODS OF BUILDING.
True pile-dwellings (*Pile-dwellings, pile-dwellings*) are built on wooden piles driven thickly into the bed of a shallow part of a lake, leaving the tops projecting at a uniform height above the water, so as to be capable of supporting a platform. Such structures were prevalent in Central Europe and the Swiss Lakes during the Stone and Bronze Ages, but only to a very limited extent in the Iron Age.

A second method was to erect a series of submerged wooden bays in the form of small rectangular compartments, the sides of which were formed of horizontal beams laid one above the other, like the logs of a Swiss chalet. When the structures attained the requisite height above the water, the usual platform was laid across. Such dwellings have been found in France and North Germany, and are mostly of the Iron Age.

A third method was to construct a stockaded island of mixed materials—timber, trunks of trees, brushwood, earth, and stones arranged so as to form a firm foundation for a dwelling. This was the almost invariable plan on which the Scottish and Irish crannogs were made. The lake villages of Glastonbury and Meare, like the Swiss stations, consisted of a collection of huts within a lacustrine area, well adapted for defensive purposes; but, as in Switzerland, none of the huts rested on a platform supported by piles, the substructure, consisting of logs of timber and brushwood, sometimes supplemented by layers of rush, bracken, fern, rubble, stone, and clay, resting on the peat. Upon this the floors of the circular dwellings were laid, their diameter varying from about eighteen to thirty feet.

The huts were formed by driving in a line of posts vertically, the spaces between the posts being filled in with wattle and daub. They were often reconstructed, as is proved by the additional clay floors in some areas, and extra lines of wall-posts and, incidentally, additional hearths. There is definite evidence of some of the dwellings having been burned down.

FIRST WOMAN COTTON BROKER.

The first lady cotton broker in England is Miss Margaret Robertson, who has become an active partner with her brother at Liverpool. That city enjoys the distinction of possessing the first lady cotton broker, the first lady marine engineer, and the first lady chartered accountant.

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1202]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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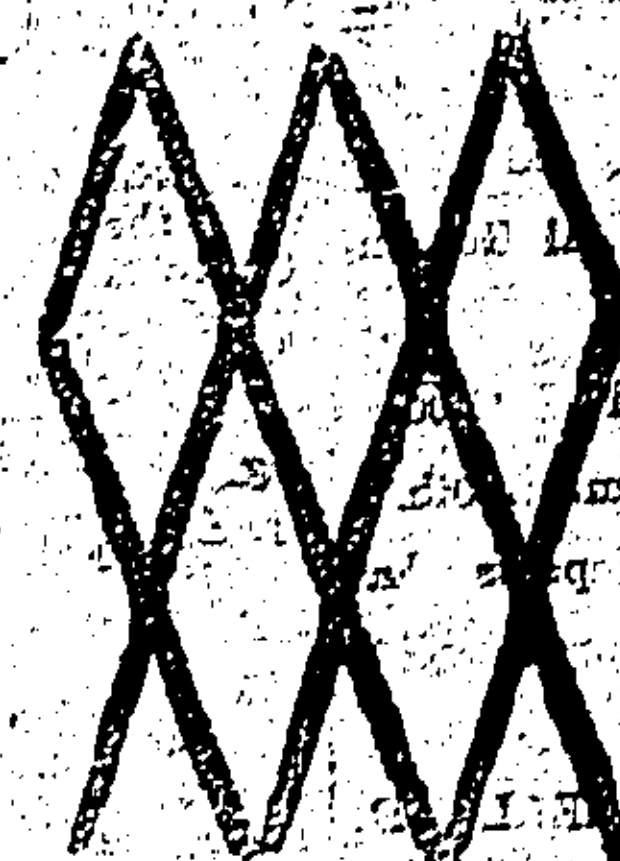
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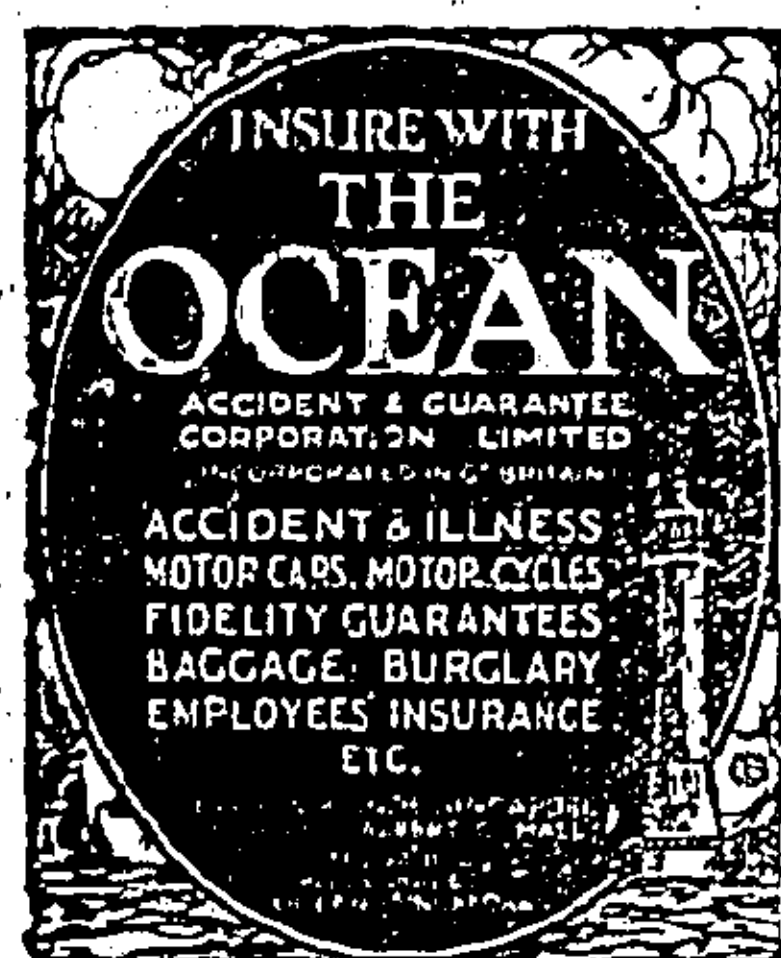
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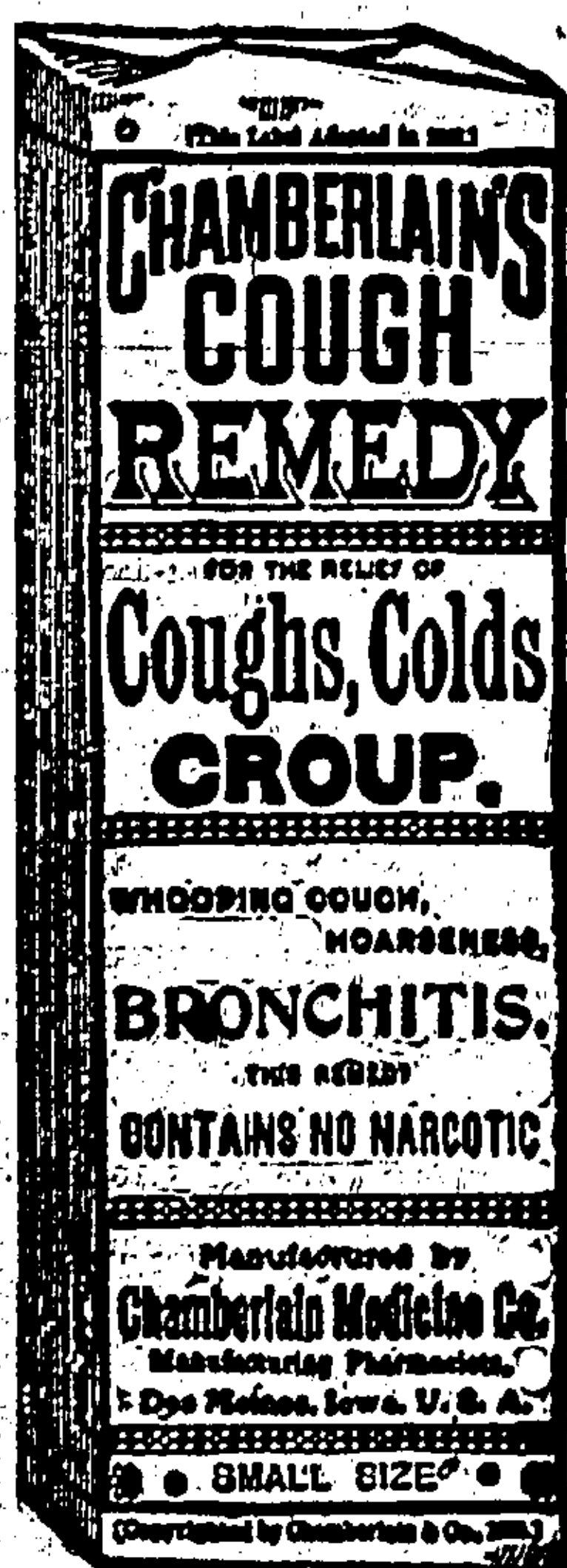
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KEATING'S

VETARZO
DR. LECLERC'S
Small size
Manufactured by
Chamberlain Medicine Co.
New York, U.S.A.
Copyrighted by Chamberlain & Co., N.Y.GENERAL TOWNSEND ON
TURKEY.
COMPLETE UNITY IN THE
COUNTRY.

General Townsend returned to London a month ago. In an interview he declared that Turkey was well-governed and the Turkish Army was in a splendid condition. The Turks were completely united and would perish rather than sacrifice their independence. The objection to a conference at Venice was that Kemal Pasha could not leave the Army to go so far and the Conference would be useless without him as every little point would have to be referred to him, meaning endless delay. General Townsend had a great reception in Anatolia and when he left, Kemal Pasha begged him to see if there was not a last chance of peace, as he was ready to do anything honourable to have peace. General Townsend added that he would make an important statement in the House of Commons at the end of the recess. He meant to tell everything. With regard to his passport and the allegation that he had broken his pledge, the General said that his promise was conditional and he acted in the cause of humanity, peace and the British Empire.

"SOVIET PARADISE."

AMERICAN "REDS" FLIGHT.

A special telegram to the Chicago Tribune from Riga says: "Five hundred I.W.W.'s—members of the American organisation, the Industrial Workers of the World—who entered Russia to aid Big Bill Haywood to reconstruct the Siberian coal and steel industry, have mutinied. According to reliable messengers who have just arrived here, the plight of the Americans is desperate. They are without food and houses, and are trading their clothing for food. They have abandoned and deserted the coal mines in the Kuznetzk Basin of Siberia, and another colony of Americans is starving in the iron mines of the Urals."

Through Mr. John B. Burroughs, a New York business man who visited the mutineers' camp whilst travelling from Chita to Moscow, they have sent the following message to Americans who are planning to emigrate to Russia: "For God's sake stay in America, and instead of collecting money to aid starving Russia, collect money to aid starving Americans to return to the United States. We'll tell you facts regarding the Socialists' and Communists' paradise."

The men belong to the American industrial colony who came out from New York several months ago. They allege that the Bolsheviks broke their contract. They failed to provide houses for the men to live in, food or tools, and did not co-operate in any way. The colony at Kuznetzk has been in existence three months, but they have been unable to put a single mine into working order. Mr. Burroughs says the plight of the I.W.W.'s is hopeless, as they have no money and cannot depend on any official American assistance.

POLITICS AND PLANETS.

LORD GREY'S AMUSING ALLEGORY.

Addressing the closing meeting of the Summer School for Liberals at Oxford, on August 9th, Viscount Grey, gave an amusing definition of the different political parties.

Take the Coalition (the noble lord said), there is really nothing stable about it and nothing settled. I amused myself the other day by thinking of it as a planetary system with the Conservative planet and the Liberal-Coalition planet each revolving round the sun, which is, of course, the Prime Minister. (Laughter.) About a year ago or more there was thought to be a danger that these two planets would fall into the sun and make one heavenly body—(loud laughter and cheers)—of exceptional brilliancy. (Renewed laughter.) That was when there was talk of fusion between the two wings of the party. However, that danger seems to have passed. Then at the beginning of this year there was another danger—that the sun himself might resign, and certainly would resign if the Conservative planet was so irregular in its orbit. However, that danger seems to have passed away, and now the question is whether the Conservative planet will not go off on another orbit altogether, if only it can find another sun round which to revolve. (Loud laughter.) But there is still a further complication. You know that in a real planetary system not only do planets revolve round the sun, but the sun itself is moving, and is presumed to be revolving round something but nobody knows what it is. (Renewed laughter.) Well, the Coalition is not natural to our politics, and not healthy.

Referring to the Conservative party, Lord Grey said that though he longed to see a downright straightforward Conservative party formed as a healthy element in our politics, he did not believe that could be done on the old lines. As to the Labour party, the difficulty seemed to be that they were too often liable to be stamped by extreme men whose views, carried to their logical conclusions, would produce great mischief, and who were bound up too much with one class. (Hear, hear.) The Liberal party, on the other hand, had the merit of being free from all class feeling, and as near as it was humanly possible to get to complete fairness of mind. It was to the Liberal party he looked to work out the difficult problems of the future. That was not to be done by producing large programmes at present. Let them stick to the moment to the problem of refranchisement. (Cheers.)

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MOTOR BOATS
FOR SALE.The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern
Motor Launch "ENRICA"
(Built of Steel).

Length overall—56' 0".
Breadth moulded—11' 6".
Depth moulded—3' 6".
Draught moulded—18' to 19".
D. W. capacity on above draft—3 tons.
Speed—8½ knots.
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors,
each 30 h.p.

Installed with Electric Light.

Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKUNG"
(Built of Teak).

Length overall—29' 8 1/2".
Breadth—7' 5 1/2".
Draught (approximate)—18".
Engine—Kelvin "Paraffin" Motor.
Price \$1,800 or near offer.

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Hongkong October 2nd 1922

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Eye-sight Specialists.

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Hongkong.

[127]

Replying to questions in the House of Commons, on August 3rd, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the Government had decided, as a result of the inquiry by the Committee of Imperial Defence to adopt the scheme submitted by the Air Ministry to provide a force of 500 aeroplanes for home defence at an increased cost of £2,000,000 per annum.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	SHIP	DAY	DATE	TIME
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Friday	22nd Sept.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOPSANG"	Friday	22nd Sept.	Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday	23rd Sept.	8 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"CHIFSHING"	Tuesday	26th Sept.	4 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"WINGSANG"	Tuesday	26th Sept.	Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"DRUFAR"	Tuesday	26th Sept.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday	27th Sept.	8 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FOOKSANG"	Wednesday	27th Sept.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"YATSHING"	Thursday	28th Sept.	Noon
"SANDAKAN"	"MAUSANG"	Saturday	30th Sept.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HANGSANG"	Sunday	1st Oct.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday	3rd Oct.	3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"LAISANG"	Thursday	5th Oct.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"NAMSANG"	Tuesday	10th Oct.	Noon
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"HOSANG"	Sunday	15th Oct.	D.L.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Hongkong and Shanghai, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets are obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudu, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSTIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about
Wednesday, 27th Sept., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG
& CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, MADRAS, PORT
SWETTENHAM and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Freight for Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.
OUTWADE.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENOGLE"	...	22nd September.
"GLENNAVY"	...	5th October.
"GLENAPP"	...	5th October.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENADE"	24th Sept. GINOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
"GLENARIFFE"	18th Oct. GINOA, LONDON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

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BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi

s.s. "TAKEWA MARU" ... on or about 28th Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy

s.s. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 28th Sept.

For further particulars please apply to—

Branch Office: 11, Bank of China Building, West.

Tel. Central No. 135.

S. MITARAI

Top Floor, King's Building.

Tel. Central No. 140.

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TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.

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[127]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
of the MEETINGS of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
Session 1921.

Revised by the Members.

PRICE \$5.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 21st

Relva, Norwegian str., from Canton.
Zuchow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. P. Purlew, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Myrtia, French str., 4,420 tons, Capt. R. Moncomble, from Chekiang.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Mohm, Chinese str., from Canton.
Festa, Italian str., 2,574 tons, Capt. G. Ragovin, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Doddell & Co.
President McKinley, American str., 8,400 tons, Capt. G. T. January, from Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Summing, British str., 1,570 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tjindak, Dutch str., 3,619 tons, Capt. A. de Lange, from Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.I.L.
Torilla, British str., 3,149 tons, Capt. J. S. Rodlock, from Moji, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

CLEARANCES.

September 20th

London Maru, for Singapore.
 September 21st

Azuma Maru, for Takao.
Higashi Maru, for Canton.
Hopang, for Swatow.
Japan, for Amoy.
Kawaguchi, for Canton.
Pachin, for Canton.
Poulet, for K. C. Wan.
Shanghai, for Canton.
Tsun Hong, for Canton.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Nagasaki on September 21st, 6.30 a.m., left Nagasaki on September 21st, 2 p.m., and is due at Shanghai on September 22nd, 2 p.m.
 The Ben Line s.s. *Bismarck*, from Mid-Island, Antwerp and London, left Singapore for this port on September 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on or about September 27th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Muriko Maru* (Callouta line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on September 21st, and is expected here on September 28th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.
Changsha, due October 20th.
Empress of Russia, due Sept. 29th.
Helenus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 26th.
Minerva (P. & O.), due Sept. 23rd.
Nile (C.M.), due to-day, daylight.
Oreste (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Polyphemus (Blue Funnel), due October 6th.
President Wilson (P.M.), due Sept. 30th.
Proteus (Blue Funnel), due October 13th.
Sauki Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 24th.
Saudan (P. & O.), due Sept. 23rd, 9 a.m.
Tungshan, due Sept. 30th.
Tyndarus (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 23rd.
Tungtze (Blue Funnel), due October 12th.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

ADDRESSES: From
 Loo Charol ... Tokyo
 Oswald, passenger *Sordana* ... Tientsin
 Kitakoshi Kakuzai ... Keelung
 Sisin, via *Corinthia* ... Tientsin
 Vongtongpar, 5, Landele ... Shanghai
 Street ... Shanghai
 Kianghing, Englok ... Taipei
 Looengsiu ... Amoy
 Minleechan ... Shanghai
 Changsuehor, 11, O. J. Peel ... Shanghai
 Street ... Shanghai
 Biancheng ... Amoy
 Kihang ... Kobe
 Yangkishaag ... Kobe
 Liang Lataek ... Shanghai
 Liangtauche, L. Charlie and Co. (2) ... Shanghai
 2235 ... Chinkiang

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:

NUMBER ADDRESS FROM
 1137/12th Bankasia... Madras
 3941, 15th ... Lampert, Hongkong
 Hotel ... Ningpo

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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of the

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with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT," in
 Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Including Postage to any part of the world, \$14.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 20th, at 16.25.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A severe typhoon within 50 miles of Lat. 19 deg. N. Long. 114 deg. E. moving N.W.

Sept. 21st, at 11.10.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 20 miles of Lat. 23 deg. N. Long. 110 deg. E. filling.

September 22nd, at 16.25.—Local signal No. 8 hoisted.

September 21st, at 8.10.—Local signal No. 4 lowered.

Sept. 21st, at 11.20.—Pressure has increased moderately from Formosa to Hongkong, and slightly over the Lochoos. It has decreased moderately over central and N.E. Japan.

The typhoon entered the coast this morning near Quong Cha Wan. It is now filling up.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 21st Sept. 3.70 inches. Total since January 1st, 64.37 inches, against an average of 73.06 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction Forecast
 Hongkong to Gap Rock S.E. winds, strong, moderating; overcast, occasional rain.
 Formosa Channel N.E. winds, strong, moderating.

South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamooki S. No. 10 winds, strong, moderating.
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan S. strong, moderating.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory September 21st.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.68	29.78
Temperature	75	77	76
Humidity	75	90	84
Wind Direction	N.E.	ESE	ESE
Force	5	4	5
Weather	calm	ORQ	orq
Rain	0.04	0.00	4.55

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 78

Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 22nd to 28th, 1922.

HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H. Hong Standard Time	Height	Days of Week	Days of Month	H. Hong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	22	6.33	7.3	Fri.	22	6.34	1.7
Sat.	23	10.44	6.8	Sat.	23	4.20	1.5
Sun.	24	10.44	6.3	Sun.	24	4.40	2.1
Mon.	25	11.27	6.4	Mon.	25	5.15	2.6
Tues.	26	0.00	5.9	Tues.	26	5.58	3.1
Wed.	27	0.13	6.9	Wed.	27	6.50	1.9
Thur.	28	1.03	5.3	Thur.	28	6.29	3.6
	29	1.3	6.7		29	7.57	3.2
	30	3.19	4.9		30	7.10	4.1
	1	1.59	6.5		1	8.24	2.4
	2	4.43	4.7		2	7.58	4.4

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation	1922		W. L. Sept. 19	W. L. Sept. 18
	Highest W. L. ever recorded.	Lowest W. L. ever recorded.		
Wuchow, W. River	+79.60	-2.42	21.50	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	7.20	—
Linkowhow, N. River	+57.00	—	9.60	8.50
Samahui, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	7.80	6.20
Shakung, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	4.50	4.50

*Falling. Engineer-in-Chief.

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 THERAPION NO. 3
 at the HONGKONG THERAPION NO. 2
 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

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Empress Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 23	Empress Britain Oct. 17 Oct. 24
Empress Australia	Oct. 25	Nov. 13	Empress France Oct. 31 Nov. 6
Empress Asia	Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Alfredos Nov. 22 Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	Empress France Nov. 28 Dec. 5
Empress Russia	Nov. 30	Dec. 18	Empress Scotland Dec. 12 Dec. 19
			Empress France Dec. 26 Jan. 3

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Sept. 30th. Oct. 23rd. Nov. 27th.

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Sept. 28th. Oct. 7th.

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Sept. 28th.

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1. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

1. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 10th Oct. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

1. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 2. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 3. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 4. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

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1. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th Sept.
 2. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.
 3. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Oct.
 4. "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal at Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 ... On or about 23rd Sept.
 "PORTEOS" 20,000 ... On or about 13th Oct.

MARSEILLES, via HAL- PHONG, SAIGON, "ANGKOR" 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.
 SINGAPORE, PEN- "ANGERS" 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.
 ANG, COLOMBO, "AZAY LE RIDEAU" 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.
 DJIBOUTI, SUZ, "PORTEOS" 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.

COMMERCIAL LINE
 "ST. LOUBERT-BE" ... About 30th Sept.
 "ST. DE MISSISSY" ... Mid-Oct.
 "MEINAM" ... 1st part Nov.
 "COM. RAMBL" ... 1st part Dec.

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 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Friday, 29th Sept., at 1 p.m.
 HAICHONG ... Capt. W. B. Turnbull ... Friday, 29th Sept., at 1 p.m.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SUDAN"	6,836	24th Sept., noon	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay
"MACEDONIA"	10,512	27th Sept., 11 a.m.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,066	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KALYAN"	9,000	27th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,280	10th Jan., 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,583	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,083	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,941	21st Mar.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,914	4th Apr.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,205	24th Sept., 11 a.m.	Madras via Singapore.
"JANUS"	4,842	29th Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore, & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (North)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. [San Francisco, etc.]
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,052	22nd Sept., D.L.	Amoy, Yokohama & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,922	25th Sept., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"DONGOLA"	8,063	7th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	6,000	8th Oct.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in the carrying steamer.
 First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.E.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

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 "PANAMA MARU" ... 31st Oct.
 BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.
 "BURMA MARU" ... 25th Sept.
 SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.
 "KIBO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Oct.
 CALCUTTA & SINGAPORE & RANGOON.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 30th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.
 "ALABAMA MARU" ... Friday, 29th Sept.
 NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ. ... Tuesday, 10th Oct.
 JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Osaka.
 "ALPS MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Oct.

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For	Steamer	To	Ball
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"LUNAN"	On 24th Sept., 10 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 24th Sept., 4 p.m.	
RAIGOW, PAK HOI & HAIPHONG	"NINGPO"	On 24th Sept., 3 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAIPO"	On 25th Sept., 1 a.m.	
SAIGON	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"HANYANG"	On 25th Sept., 9 a.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANNI"	On 25th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & AMOY	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 25th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 25th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"KUEICHOW"	On 1st Oct., 4 p.m.	
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"TAMING"	On 3rd Oct., D.L.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAYING"	On 3rd Oct., Noon.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KANGHONG"	On 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 3rd Oct., 9 a.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SUNKIANG"	On 3rd Oct., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW"	On 8th Oct., 4 p.m.	
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHINEUA"	On 10th Oct., Noon.	

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 "CHANGSHA" ... 15th Oct. ... 20th Oct.

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 S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Oct. 14th ... Nov. 5th
 S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Oct. 25th ... Nov. 16th

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S.S. "LAKE CITANO" ... Sept. 21st.

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 S.S. "HANOVER" ... Nov. 8th.
 S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

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FROM	PER	DATE
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.
SEASIDE ...	Totter's ...	22nd Sept.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES LONDON SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	25th SEPT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"LAOMEDON"	2ND OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"PELEUS"	9TH OCT.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"HYSON"	16TH OCT.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

"KNIGHT TEMPLAR"	4TH OCT.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
"TYDEUS"	20TH OCT.	Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"ORESTES"	4TH NOV.	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

"TYNDAREUS"	17TH OCT.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"PROTESILAUS"	7TH NOV.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.

NEW YORK SERVICE

"ANTIOCHUS"	5TH OCT.	via Suez.
"AGAMEMNON"	25TH OCT.	via Suez.
"TEUCER"	15TH NOV.	via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIRESIAS"	25th SEPT.	for Singapore & London.
"PYRRHUS"	1st NOV.	for Shanghai & Japan.
"PYRRHUS"	4th DEC.	for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (Joint Swire & Sons, Ltd.), AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL U.S. \$1,000,000. SURPLUS U.S. \$1,000,000.

Controlled by a group of large American Banks and operated under laws of the Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department. Current and Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits opened in U.S. Currency, Sterling, France, Piao and Local Currency upon application. Through our correspondents in all parts of the World we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is economical, accurate and prompt.

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES: NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE IN THE FAR EAST: SHANGHAI

BRANCH OFFICES: PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, A. NOLA, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. M. BIGGAR, MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

21st September, 1922.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	100/0
Bank Bill, on demand ...	100/0
Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ...	100/0
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 1/7	
Credit, at 4 months sight ...	2/7
Documentary Bills 4 months	
sight	2/7 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	750
Credit, 6 months sight ...	785
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand ...	57 1/2
Credit, at 80 days sight ...	63
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	193
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer ...	—
Bank Bills, on demand ...	198
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight ...	—
Private, 20 days sight ...	—
ON YOKOHAMA.—ON DEMAND	118
ON MANILA.—ON DEMAND	115
ON SINGAPORE.—ON DEMAND	110 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—ON DEMAND	148
ON HONGKONG.—ON DEMAND	nom.
ON SAIGON.—ON DEMAND	—
ON BANGKOK.—ON DEMAND	8 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	7.65 n.
Gold Leaf 100 fine per tola ...	44.40
RAR SILVER per oz. ...	33 1/2